

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

VOLUME I
NO. 8



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THE RED CROSS



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LIBRARY

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BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

AN ARMY SERVICE FORCES INSTALLATION

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

—Photo by Wingate.

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH
COMMANDING
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Volume I, No. 8

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THE CHAPEL



RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

CATHOLIC MASS

Sunday, Chapel 8:00 a.m.
Each week day except Wednesday 6:00 p.m.
Confessions — Saturday (Also before
each Mass) 7:00 p.m.

PROTESTANT SERVICES

Sunday School, Chapel 9:00 a.m.
Morning Worship, Chapel 10:00 a.m.
Sunday Vespers, Chapel 7:30 p.m.
Morning Worship, Recreation Room,
Recreation Room, Old Hospital 8:45 a.m.
Evening Worship, Recreation Room,
Old Hospital 8:45 p.m.
Wednesday Vespers, Chapel 7:30 p.m.
Bible Study Class,
Chapel, Wednesday 8:15 p.m.
Recreation Room, Old Hospital,
Wednesday 5:30 p.m.

Religious services are also held every Sunday morning at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians' School, in the Assembly Hall, 11:00 A.M.

RECITALS HELD AT BROOKE CHAPEL

One of the most interesting groups of programs held at Brooke General Hospital's Chapel are the recitals presented on the third Sunday of each month. While these programs are not directly a part of the Chaplain's work, they are under the supervision of the Chaplain's assistant, Sergeant C. J. Robinson, Jr.

The purpose of these recitals is to give to the officers and enlisted men and their friends an opportunity to visit the Chapel to enjoy good entertainment. Sometimes the music is definitely religious in nature and at other times it is the regular American Folk Music enjoyed by all music lovers.

Since these programs have been in operation, interest has grown in them. Those in charge of arrangements constantly strive for improvement. Sgt. Robinson is due much credit for the deep interest he takes in these programs and the excellent way each is handled.

As a soloist, Sgt. Robinson is an artist. On each occasion of the recitals, his very fine baritone voice is heard in several numbers. His accompanist, Mrs. Alice D. Robinson, is well trained as an organist and pianist. Also assisting these two artists are Corporal and Mrs. Milton L. Berg. The Corporal is a pianist of note and Mrs. Berg an excellent violinist.

These young people spend a great deal of time preparing for the programs and deserve the encouragement of all our music lovers. We trust that you will put this date on your calendar for the recital ... the third Sunday of each month at 3:30 p.m. Your presence will encourage those who are striving to do a worthwhile service in the field of music, and will also add to your own personal pleasure.

Mexico Army Chief Visits Brooke

Photos by U. S. Army Signal Corps

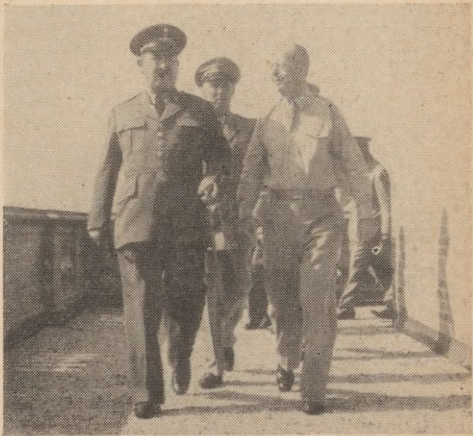
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Members of the inspecting party at the recent visit to Brooke of General Castro of Mexico included, left to right, Captain David Maleres, Major General H. C. Pratt, Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, (Commanding General of Brooke); Colonel Vernon Oldsmith, General of Division Jesus Agustin Castro, and Captain Martin Campbell.



No trip to Brooke General Hospital is complete without a trip to the roof. Left to right in the picture below are General Castro, Captain Campbell and General Beach.



All phases of the operation of Brooke General Hospital attracted General Castro's interest. Here he is seen after an inspection of one of the wards, followed by members of the inspecting party.

General Castro Impressed With Brooke



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Captain Rose Macias, ANC, Charge Nurse of the Operating Pavillion, pleasantly surprised General Castro by explaining to him in his own language the activities of the surgical set-up of the Operating Pavillion.

General of Division Jesus Agustin Castro, Senior General of Division in the Mexican Army, who visited military units and installations in San Antonio recently, highlighted his tour with an inspection of Brooke General Hospital.

Of all the points in his itinerary, the Hospital was of special interest to the General as the Mexican Army has recently completed a new General Hospital approximating Brooke General in size. Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Commanding Brooke, was pressed with many questions about supervisory procedures and policies.

A pleasant surprise to General Castro was meeting Captain Rose Macias, ANC, Charge Nurse of the Operating Pavillion, who explained the functions and activ-

ities of the Pavillion in the General's native language.

General Castro was met by Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Southern Defense Command, on his arrival in San Antonio. In addition to the Hospital, he paid visits to Headquarters, Fourth Army; Randolph and Kelly Fields; the San Antonio Army Service Forces Depot; and the Reception Center at Dodd Field.

General Castro, who was Minister of War in the Mexican Cabinet during Cardenas' presidency of Mexico, has been General of Division, which is equivalent to a lieutenant general in the American Army, since 1916. He currently commands the 5th Military Zone located in Chihuahua, Mexico.

**INVEST NOW IN YOUR FUTURE . . .
BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS BONDS!**

"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network

from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas

Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m.

NORMANDY

On July 25 General Montgomery, commanding all of the Allied ground forces in France, opened a dual offensive from both wings of the Normandy beachhead, which apparently had as its objective to push the American First Army front southward for 30 miles, until its western flank reached the town of Avranches, where the Cherbourg Peninsula coastline turns west and forms the northern line of the Brittany Peninsula. The line from Lessay through St. Lo to Caen is too short to accommodate more divisions than are now behind it.

In analyzing developments of the past three days, it seemed that General Dempsey's British Second Army was to strike on a four or five mile wide front directly south from Caen, where it would encounter powerful German armor. The British and Canadian troops striking from Caen were to be the pivot of a hinge movement, that would permit General Bradley's Americans to drive a number of miles to the south. Three thousand planes, including 1500 heavy bombers, were used to soften the Germans in front of the American First Army. With that kind of air support, together with powerful artillery barrages, the Americans, British and Canadians in France should be victorious on every battlefield, now that aggressive action has begun to enlarge the beachhead into a theater of operations.

Until people have a reasonably accurate idea of the number of Allied divisions in France, many will view with suspicious uncertainty the progress of events in Normandy. I have heard estimates of United States divisions in France that ran from 10 to 100. Probably 10 American and 10 British and Canadian infantry and armored divisions landed during the first two weeks following D-day. Since then other divisions have poured in. Eleven infantry divisions have been identified on the American front.

The total of Allied infantry and armored divisions now in Normandy I believe to be somewhere around thirty. The front of 65 air miles from Lessay, near the western coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, to six or eight miles east of Caen, will not accommodate a greater number. Vast bodies

of men and huge piles of supplies cover the fields in rear of the American position from La Haye to St. Lo. Roads are lined bumper to bumper with every conceivable type of fighting vehicle. The air is alive with planes, many of which are based on nearby fields created overnight. The English Channel is filled with ships bringing more men and material.

A few days ago expeditionary force staff officers estimated the German casualties in Normandy at 111,000. The British accounted for 53,000, including 10,000 prisoners. The Americans captured 50,000 and buried 8,000 dead.

FAR PACIFIC

Admiral King and Admiral Nimitz recently completed an inspection trip that took them to Saipan Island, in the Marianas, the most advanced base of the Pacific Fleet. At a recent press conference held upon their return to Pearl Harbor, Admiral King gave some idea of the magnitude of operations soon to be undertaken in the far Pacific. He pointed out that Saipan was the center of an arc of 120 degrees made by a 1,500-mile radius, the arc touching Japan, China and the Philippines. Fifteen hundred miles is considered a fair fleet operating radius.

Mobile bases established at Majuro, Eniwetok and Kwajalein in the Marshalls, are partly responsible for the enormous success of fleet trains (supply ships and auxiliaries) in keeping the fleet operating for long periods in forward areas without returning to bases. With the complete occupation of Guam we will have the use of Port Apra, developed by the United States and one of the best harbors in the Pacific.

Landings were made on Guam July 20 after 17 days of the most violent warship and airship blastings ever given any Pacific island. Four hours after the initial landings, the two beaches used were crammed with gasoline, ammunition, food and other supplies. When footholds on Guam had been secured, units of the marines and infantry who had taken Saipan moved into the smaller Tinian Island, three miles away.

I have frequently called attention to the

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A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

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great progress on land made by General MacArthur's forces, in conquering 1,350 miles of New Guinea shore-line, from Milne Bay to the Schouten and Noemfoor Islands. He has airbases from which Fortresses and Liberators are able to bomb Mindanao Island in the Philippines. Super-Fortresses can reach Manila. Just recently bombs were dropped on a Japanese ship 70 miles off the coast of Mindanao. When MacArthur gets another army, which may be at no distant date, he will have strength enough to land on Mindanao. After that, using bombers and fighters on airfields in Mindanao, he can tear to pieces Japanese armed forces in the Philippines.

RUSSIA-POLAND

When Russia's foremost troop crossed the Western Bug River into Poland beyond the Curzon Line, the Polish government was reborn. A government of the freed parts of Poland began functioning at once, and in the processes that brought this about following months of spade-work, Russia displayed a sense of practical political strategy quite refreshing to note. There was nothing secretive on the part of the Soviet Union in developing the broad outlines of a plan that became a reality last Saturday, with the return of the city of Chelm to the Polish people.

Ever since the Russian Army penetrated pre-war Poland early last January, in what the Polish government-in-exile characterized as "the most serious and moral crisis of the whole war," the Poles in London hoped that the United States and Great Britain would extract a promise from Russia, that when the war ended Poland's pre-war borders would be restored. About that time, however, an authoritative announcement was made in Moscow that it was Premier Stalin's intention to return a portion of pre-war Poland to Russia, where it more suitably and equitably belonged.

Yesterday the blunt, 90-mile wide spearhead made by the First and Second White Russian Armies, passed west of a line through Lublin and Lukow. Today Cossack cavalry are within 30 or 40 miles of Warsaw. Russian air reconnaissance pilots reported scenes of panic around the Polish capital, where roads were choked with German vehicles and madly retreating troops. The Germans will make no serious defense of Warsaw, as the Russians will by-pass it on both sides in their eagerness to reach the frontiers of Brandenburg and Pomerania. The German Commander will leave in Warsaw probably 30,000 to 40,000 men to make a token defense.

Several days ago a statement was broadcast from Moscow that the Russian government regarded the Western Bug River as part of the Soviet Union-Polish frontier, and it was announced that an agreement would be concluded with the Polish Committee of National Liberation that came into being in Moscow, covering relations between the Red Army and the civil administration of liberated Polish territory. The announcement contained the non-debatable statement of fact that the Red army, in crossing the Western Bug River, had passed over the frontier between the Soviet Union and the Poland of the future.

Russia has told the Poles it will aid them in restoring "an independent, strong and democratic Poland." The Russian-sponsored Polish committee has declared its intention to seek the inclusion in post-war Poland of all of East Prussia, most of Pomerania, and of still other portions of eastern Germany. In a manifesto dated at Chelm, Poland, July 22, the council declared that "the blood shed in joint battles against German aggression will further consolidate our friendship and strengthen our alliance with Great Britain and the United States." The Polish government in London declared that the action of the Moscow committee "was an attempt by a handful of usurpers to impose on the Polish nation a political leadership which was at variance with the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people."

The Russo-Polish frontier controversy involves an understanding of what is the "Curzon Line". In 1919 Great Britain endeavored to bring an end to the war between Poland and the Soviet Union, by having both countries accept as the frontier a line from Grodno to Brest-Litovsk, thence upstream along the Bug River. In May of 1920 the Polish army had fought its way into Viev, capital of the Ukraine. A few months later the Russians were at the gates of Warsaw. French Staff officers went to Poland to give advice, with the result that a freshened Polish Army defeated the Red army in 1921, and Russia emerged from two and a half years of disastrous warfare, with a frontier 170 miles East of the Curzon Line.

HITLER

In my broadcast of July 24, I said this about the situation in Germany:

"Questions that are tearing Germany apart and converting the army of the Reich into a trembling mass of suspicion are — 'Where does loyalty lie? Where shall expediency lead me?' It was inevitable that the military cast would revolt against Hitler and Nazi-

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TREATMENT OF BITES OF TEXAS POISONOUS SNAKES

By COL. M. L. CRIMMINS,
U. S. Army, Retired

The poisonous snakes of Texas are the pit-vipers, which include the rattlesnake, pigmy rattlesnake, copperhead and cotton-mouth moccasin and the coral snake.

SYMPTOMS

The following are symptoms of the bite of the Pit Viper:

1. Profuse bleeding, as the venom keeps the blood from clotting.
2. A fiery pain, due to the action of the venom on the nerves.
3. Rapid swelling. The venom first destroys the elements of the blood and then the lining of the blood vessels, which allows the passage of the serum into the tissues.
4. Nerve symptoms, such as sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit, vomiting, and retention of the urine.
5. Discoloration, due to bleeding under the skin.
6. Rapid pulse, often double the normal (normal human pulse beat is from 70 to 75 per minute, but is much higher in infants and lower in old people), and very weak.
7. Sometimes 60% of the life giving part of the blood is destroyed by the venom.
8. When a large amount of venom has been absorbed it is followed by the usual symptoms of shock, faintness, nausea, thready pulse.

TREATMENT

For treatment of a bite from the Pit Viper, place the patient under the care of a doctor as soon as possible. The following is necessary to reduce the absorption of the venom:

1. Tie a cord, handkerchief, elastic or rubber bandage, preferable the latter, just above the bite, just tight enough to obstruct the lymph (watery part of blood exuded from the blood capillaries) circulation and not the free return of blood in the veins. It should be loosened every twenty minutes for half a minute to re-establish the circulation and prevent gangrene.
2. A cross-cut over each bite one-half inch by one-half inch and as deep as the

bite to allow the blood to wash out the venom. Before making the cuts quickly wipe the area with iodine, mercurochrome, alcohol, or other antiseptic, as well as the knife or razor blade. It is suggested that a safety razor blade be kept in every First Aid Kit.

3. Mechanical suction to withdraw the venomized serum. This should be first over the bite. As the swelling increases, a chain of cross cuts, one-fourth by one-fourth of an inch, and one-fourth of an inch deep and an inch apart, around the edge of the swelling, and suction applied over the cross-cuts as the venom is absorbed at the edge of the swelling where it is being diluted with lymph. The circle of cross-cuts is repeated at intervals, two inches above the last row of cross-cuts as the swelling increases.

4. Suction should be kept up for twenty minutes each hour for fifteen hours or as long as required. Venom can be extracted as late as fourteen hours after its injection.

5. Suction may be made with a rubber suction bulb (carry one in your First Aid Kit), with an aspirator, water pump, or other cupping device; and even with the mouth in urgent cases.

6. Saline purgative (such as Epsom or fruit salts), as the venom is eliminated by the lower bowel.

7. High colonic irrigation (enema, with the bag or enema can two feet above patient) every four hours.

8. Cloths dipped in hot medicinal preparations of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) or sodium citrate (1 cup to 1 quart of hot water) are wrapped around the bitten limb to increase the discharge from the wounds and cross-cuts, and one-in-ten thousand bichloride of mercury to keep the wounds aseptic (free from infection), used alternately, as a dressing.

DON'T'S

Don't run or get overheated! **Don't** take any alcoholic stimulants. Circulation, increased by exercise or by alcohol, serves to distribute the poison much more rapidly through the body. **Don't** injure the tissues by injecting potassium permanganate, which is now known to be of no value as

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TREATMENT FOR SNAKE BITES

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an antidote. **Don't** depend upon snake bite "cures" or home remedies commonly used. They are of no value. **Don't** cauterize the site of the bite with strong acids or the like.

To Replace Blood Destroyed by the Venom

When the volume of blood in circulation is suddenly decreased, it is followed by shock. To increase the volume of blood we inject a 5% glucose solution slowly under the skin, about a pint at a time until the blood pressure is raised to normal. Human blood is also injected in the thick veins of the patient, 40 drops a minute, until a pint or more has been used. The best of all methods is direct transfusion of blood from a donor whose blood has been matched or typed with that of the patient under proper medical supervision.

To Prevent Snake Accidents

About seventy-five per cent of snake bites are inflicted in the lower extremity, three per cent in the body, and twenty-two per cent in the hands and arms. It is therefore necessary to properly guard the parts of the body generally exposed, and for that reason heavy shoes and leggings should always be worn in a snake infested country.

The timber rattlesnake and copperhead, which are found in rocky crevices and ledges, should be guarded against when climbing in places of that sort, and one should always poke around with a stick before placing his hands in a position where they might be bitten. It is also suggested that a search for snakes be made with the aid of a long stick before picking berries or wild flowers. The cottonmouth moccasin and the Florida diamond-back rattler live in marshy places. The latter, being huge snakes, growing to nine feet in length, may strike above the knee so therefore when wading in marshy places wear hip rubber boots.

Destruction of Poisonous Snakes

We advise all to kill poisonous snakes. Most poisonous snakes will run away on being discovered, with the exception of the Texas diamond-back rattler. They can be easily killed with a stick or stone. They are seldom able to strike more than a third of their length when on the level ground. In swampy and rocky places hogs are very useful in killing snakes, as their thick layer of fat renders the absorption of the venom so slow that it is eliminated as quickly as it is absorbed. King snakes, racers, indigo snakes, black snakes, and

others will kill and eat rattlesnakes of a smaller size. Turkeys, hawks, and owls will also kill poisonous snakes and I have even known chickens to kill and eat young rattlesnakes. The skunk and badger probably eat snakes. The chapparal cock and javalina or Mexican wild hog will kill and eat rattlesnakes.

Final Remarks

Those who go into a snake infested country should be prepared to treat the bites of poisonous snakes and aid in the conservation of human life.

NOTE: Colonel Crimmins, while waiting for antivenom to be made and approved by the Bureau of Public Health had rattlesnake venom injected into him for four and one-half months, in order to make an antivenom to be used for children. This proved successful and Colonel Crimmins donated his immunized blood about fifty times.

LIBRARY SERVICE AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Library service at Brooke General Hospital is decentralized to serve the patients most conveniently where they are hospitalized. The units of service are located in the Old Hospital Recreation Building, at Annex 2, at Annex 4, and in the Red Cross building of the New Hospital. A medical Library for members of the medical staff is located in the Main building of the New Hospital.

The Army Library Service, as it functions today, was organized to serve the reading needs of all Army personnel. Under the direction of the Commanding General at Brooke General Hospital, libraries are open to patients, medical staff and enlisted personnel. Bed patients are served by the Librarian with a variety of reading material via the Hospital Book Wagon.

Mrs. Frances Sawyer Henke, recently appointed Librarian at Brooke General Hospital, was formerly Library Specialist for the Morale Services and the Special Service Division of the War Department at Washington, D. C.

The hours of service are as follows:

Medical Library—8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Annex 4—8 a. m. to 10:45 p. m. daily.

Annex 2—8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Sunday.

Old Hospital—1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Army Library in the Red Cross Building—8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday.

ON THE COVER:

The Red Cross House

The American National Red Cross operates as a department of Brooke General Hospital, housed in the Red Cross Recreation Building, a "stone's throw" from the Main Building of Brooke.

This building was completed in February 1943 and quarters occupied two months later by members of the Red Cross Staff. It is necessary that a part of the regular staff be quartered here for the Red Cross gives 24-hour service and social workers of necessity, must be ready for call at any hour of the day or night.

Offices of the Red Cross are located on the lower floor of the Red Cross House (also at Annexes II, III and IV, the "old" and N. P. hospitals.) The staff consists of a Field Director, Assistant Field Director, Case Supervisor, two Psychiatric Social Workers, five Medical Social Workers, seven Recreation Workers, six Staff Aids and ten Clerical Workers.

The Field Director's responsibilities are many. She must plan with patients and the Red Cross Staff in regard to personal and family problems. She must obtain information from relatives or friends of patients, for the Medical Officer in order to assist him in his diagnosis and later treatment. Social histories are obtained by the Field Director at the request of Ward Officers, for practically all psychiatric cases.

She interviews each patient who is given a disability discharge, assists with claims and other services available to the man upon discharge. Each discharged man may be referred to his local Red Cross Chapter, if he so desires.

The Field Director provides loans to pa-

tients (as well as military personnel of the Medical Detachment and Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School) on the recommendation of the Medical Officers who feel the patient might benefit from a Convalescent furlough or for returning home if the patient's family is gravely ill. The Red Cross Director, through her assistants and the Gray Ladies, provides patients with cigarettes, comfort articles and often takes care of his correspondence to his family.

In the Red Cross building are provided guest room accommodations for relatives of the critically ill. The stay of these guests is based entirely on the decision of the Ward Officer who might feel that the relatives' presence is desirable for the patient. Guest rooms are attractively furnished and each can comfortably care for from 2 to 3 guests. There is no charge for the rooms.

An auditorium with a seating capacity of 500 makes the Red Cross House the center of much activity for patients of the hospital. Here are shown movies at least twice weekly and occasionally a USO-Camp Show Unit finds the auditorium most useful. Various Civic Groups, under the supervision of the Red Cross, bring entertainment and music to the auditorium, also for the benefit of the patients. During the daytime when there are no other activities going on in the auditorium, music is provided by means of radio for the pleasure of Brooke's patients, and tables for ping pong are furnished for active recreation.

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SUN BATHS FOR HEALTH

A familiar scene about BGH on the rolling lawns surrounding the Red Cross House is that of the sun bathers. No matter how torrid the day, you can always find Sgt. Joseph Cerimele of Washington, D. C., (left), Sgt. Archie Wilson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, (center), and Pvt. Louis Nelson of Galveston, Texas (right) taking on some good ol' Vitamin D in the form of suntan. All three men are patients on Ward 6.



★ The Red Cross Staff at BGH ★



—Official U. S. Army Photo.

Pictured front row are: Mrs. Claudine Bearden, Miss Virginia Frye, Miss Eloise Whitney, Mrs. Mildred Jacobs, Mrs. Hazel Selness, Mrs. Carol Damm, Miss Margaret Walter, Mrs. Olela Kelley, Mrs. Gladys Barrett, Miss Olive Russell; Second row: Miss Sue Stanley, Mrs. Jeannette Shuger, Miss Judy St. Clair, Miss Mary Reid Simpson, Mrs. Mildred Skalosky, Mrs. Mary McNeely, Miss Dorothy Buchanan, Mrs. Army Marrett, Miss Sarah Ready, and Miss Marie Liesch. In the background are: Miss Anna May Magee, Miss Ann Besemer and Miss Marguerita Wendell.



Mrs. Hazel Selness, Red Cross Field Director, Brooke General Hospital at her desk in her office in the Red Cross House.

RED CROSS HOUSE

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The Hospital Staff also benefits by the Red Cross Auditorium as Medical and Surgical meetings are held there. An excellent recreational library is also to be found in the Red Cross House (a story on the Library Services available at Brooke will be found elsewhere in this issue of the B.B.B.) where the latest fiction and non-fiction books may be obtained by patients for recreational reading.

Besides the regular staff of the Red Cross there are volunteer Red Cross Workers consisting of Gray Ladies, Staff Assistant and Motor Corps Workers. The Gray Ladies make daily rounds in the various wards providing reading material and recreational diversion. The Gray Ladies also assist in making purchases, wrapping packages which patients wish to send home and taking care of many other services.

Another service performed by the Gray

Ladies is to encourage patients confined to wards to take up handiwork while they are convalescing. Gray Ladies assist in this phase of Occupational Therapy by instructing patients to make rugs on small frames that are easily handled by the bed patient. They assist the patient to choose his color schemes, get his work started and check his progress. They also instruct patients in making bracelets, weaving belts, and making leather belts. The Staff assistants aid with clerical duties and the Motor Corps provides transportation facilities for patients, Red Cross workers on errands for the patients, and for families of the critically ill.

ABOUT RED CROSS UNIFORMS . . .

In answer to many queries on the different uniforms worn by Red Cross Workers, we thought it should all be cleared up for you:

THE RED CROSS STAFF

. . . the Social Workers, wear gray dresses with a Red Cross pin on the left collar and an ARC pin on the right collar. Red Cross Staff members are also seen in out-door uniform: gray-blue lightweight wool for summer and a heavier, dark gray-blue wool for winter.

THE STAFF ASSISTANTS

. . . are volunteers who wear a yellow uniform or a blue one with yellow epaulets. Staff Assistants work in the various Red Cross offices doing typing, filing and other office work.

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Above, Mrs. James W. Nixon, Gray Lady at BGH waits for Paul C. Garvin, BGH patient, to address a box home; then she will take the package and mail it for him.



Above, Mrs. Mildred Jacobs, in charge of the Recreational Program for patients at Brooke General Hospital confers with her assistant, Mrs. Sue Stanley in the Recreation Office, Red Cross House, Brooke General Hospital.



Above, the very becoming out-door uniforms of the Red Cross Worker are shown here on Miss Virginia Frye and Miss Ann Besemer. Miss Frye, left, wears the dark gray-blue wool uniform for winter; Miss Besemer, right, is seen in the lighter gray-blue wool uniform for summer.

MEET BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL'S SOFTBALL TEAM



S/Sgt. Clinton A. Witt raises the dust, bringing in the first run for Brooke General Hospital's Softball Team at the game with Kelly, Tuesday, July 25th.



Photographed above are the Brooke General Hospital's Softball Team. Reading from left to right they are: Front row: S/Sgt. William C. McGinnis and S.Sgt. Preston V. Nobles; Middle row: Pvt. Tom Cannizzo, T/4 Claude J. Johns, T/5 John W. Thornton, Pvt. Carl R. King, S/Sgt. Clinton A. Witt, Pvt. Jack Kraus; Back Row: 1st. Lt. James E. Mance, T/5 Bert O. Eiger, Pvt. Lloyd A. Dietz, Pvt. Sylvan J. Gurinsky, Pvt. John R. Alford, and S/Sgt William E. Peterson.



S/Sgt. William C. "Mac" McGinnis, pitcher on Brooke General Hospital's Softball Team "winds up" for the pitch at the game with Kelly, Tuesday, July 25th.



BGH SOFTBALL TEAM TIES FOR LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

In an exciting game filled with many close plays, the BGH Softball team, Tuesday night, 25 July, defeated Kelly Field 9-2, placing them in a tie for first place in the San Antonio Major "B" League.

BGH also earned a place in the elimination contest for the San Antonio Championship between teams of the two major leagues.

BGH settled the game in the first inning with 5 runs, the tight pitching of McGinnis supported by brilliant fielding held Kelly Field to only 2 runs, while BGH gathered in 4 more for the final score of 9-2.

Heavy hitting helped.

The game ended with a spectacular BGH double play; Thornton, lf., to Witt at 2nd. base.

The Brooke General Hospital's Softball Team has earned an enviable position during its short, hectic (?) career this season.

Despite a shaky start, the team progressed as the season advanced, and though it was a close race throughout with standings having to be changed from week to week, the team made a remarkable showing in the "B" division of the Major League.

Due to lack of pitchers, it has been more than an ordinary "up-hill" climb for the Brooke team with S/Sgt McGinnis having pitched every game with the exception of one.

At times this season, it has been difficult to even field a team due to illness and transfers. However, this has not dampened the spirits of the team or hampered their play, for the team is made up of men who just aren't the type that give up.

A team such as Brooke's deserves moral support not only from the men of the Medical Detachment but the hospital as a whole. The team has a lot of color and during its career has had several major league players as members. Lloyd Dietz, whose contract is held by Brooklyn of the National League, plays short stop; Jack Kraus, the first baseman, plays for Philadelphia, also in the National League. Private Alford has established himself as one of the best catchers in the city.

STANDINGS OF THE LEAGUE AT THIS DATE (JULY 26) ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Won	Lost
Brooke General Hospital	19	5
Kelly Field	17	6
Y. M. C. A.	12	9
156th Q. M. Bakers	9	12
Moonglow A. C.	5	15
Richter's Bakery	4	18

(More Sports on Page 14)



Some of the interested spectators at the game between BGH and Kelly, Tuesday, July 25.



BROOKE SPORTS

Edited by Pvt. Carroll H. Curry



MDETS SPORTIVITIES

The MDETS softball team, of which we are all mighty proud, was again one of the strongest teams in the Fort Sam League, when it came out winners in the Blue Section. As we look back over the scorebook, we see that the team was one of the best this year, with a record of twenty-five wins against eleven losses. The "Medics" participated in four leagues this season, ending up in second place in three, and topping the Blue Section of the Fort Sam Houston League.

The school team dropped the championship game to the 156 Quartermaster Bakers by a score of 2 to 1, 24 July 1944. The game went ten innings, with both pitchers showing the best of form. John Daugherty scored the winning run after a misjudged fly was dropped by Macy. The Medics got nine hits, and the Bakers got four.

Saturday, 22 July, the school team overpowered the 157 Quartermaster Bakers to the tune of eleven to one. Lt. Green proved to his boys that he is still able to flex a mean pitching arm. Voelkel, our regular pitcher, was away on leave. Carrell Norris was the leading hitter for the day, with three doubles for four trips to the plate.

Friday, 21 July, saw the MDETS team shake down the Fourth Army Headquarters by the score of eight to four. Again Voelkel pitched an outstanding game, allowing only three hits. Albert Young was the batting ace with two for two.

On 11 July, the MDETS team played an 8 to 8 deadlock with the PRU team from SAACC, the game being called because of darkness.

The school team won an eleven to six victory from the 901 Signal Company on 11 July at Lions Field. The Medics went into the game with a group of new students, who proved to be very satisfactory.

The 35th Medical Depot gave the Medics a fine game on Monday, 17 July, the score being 4 to 3, Medics winning. Voelkel pitched a no-hit game up until the seventh inning, and finished the game with

just one hit. The 35th team earned three runs on as many errors. This was the last game for the MDETS team in the Fort Sam League.

FINAL AVERAGES

Battling Averages of the School Team
Up to and Including Monday
24 July 1944

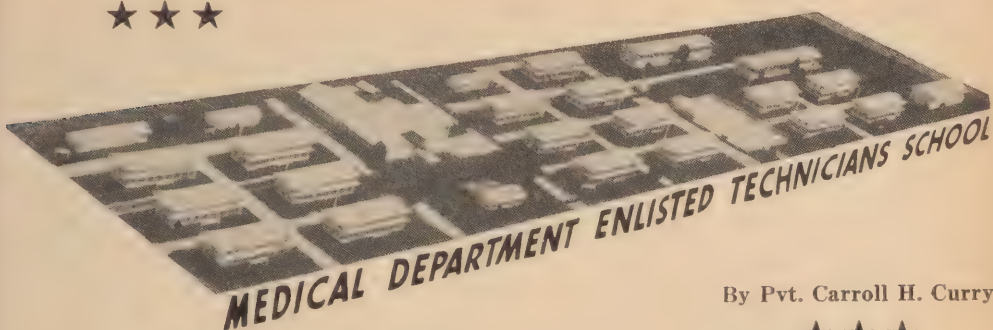
Player	G	AB	H	Ave.
1. Markum, 2b	3	9	4	.444
2. Green, p-cf	9	14	6	.429
3. Carlton, sf	30	91	38	.417
4. Macy, cf	5	15	6	.400
5. Earnhardt, 1b	28	82	28	.341
6. Voelkel, p	24	73	23	.315
7. Carroll, ss	15	48	15	.312
8. Young, c	15	41	11	.268
9. Bastien, rf	5	15	4	.267
10. Cuchie, lf	5	12	2	.167
11. McManus, 3b	14	42	6	.143
12. Weintraub, 2b	3	5	0	.000
TEAM AVERAGE				.322

BGH MEDICS LOSE FIRST BASKETBALL GAME IN MEXICO

Word was received at Brooke General Hospital on August 2nd, that the first of three basketball games being played between the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School of the hospital and the Marina-Scop Team of Mexico City was lost by Brooke. The score ended 35-33 in favor of the Mexican team. The next issue of the B.B.B. will carry a complete account of the games, reported by Private R. C. Guthrie, captain of the BGH team.

GAME TO DECIDE SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE MAJOR "B" LEAGUE POSTPONED

The game between the Brooke General Hospital's Softball team and Kelly Field which was to have been played on Thursday, August 3rd, has had to be postponed, due to the fact that several of the team's players are also members of the BGH Basketball team which is now in Mexico City, playing a series of exhibition games with the Marina-Scop team of Mexico City.



By Pvt. Carroll H. Curry



GENERALITIES

In this issue of the Bluebonnet, we would like to introduce to our friends the Medical Section of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians' School. The Medical Section is one of the larger sections of the school, having trained over four thousand medical technicians since the establishment of the school in April of 1941.

It is the mission of the Medical Section to train the enlisted men to assist in preventative medical measures and the treatment of the sick and injured so as to maintain the greatest possible strength of men available for fighting. Proof that they are accomplishing this and well, comes from reports from every outpost where our fighting men are serving.

The Medical Section is under the direction of Major Fred T. Renick, of Roanoke, Virginia. (See photo below of Major Fred T. Renick, instructing a class in the Medi-

cal Section). As a civilian, he was Surgeon-in-Charge of the hospital at Haskell Institute, and Indian College, in Lawrence, Kansas. He was educated in Hampden-Sidney College, and Medical College of Virginia, he is married, and is the proud father of two fine and healthy youngsters. Major Renick claims that he is a southern gentleman, but says emphatically that all southern gentlemen are reprobates at heart. Few of those who have contributed to the jingle of the coins in little Freddie's bank will question his accuracy with a No. 4 iron on the golf course.

Major Renick has on his staff, the following men:

Officers: Major Albert E. Rath, Captain Francis X. Haines, Captain Franklin A. Benes, Captain William O. Loftis and 1st Lt. William H. Taylor.

Non-Commissioned Officers: T/4 Vincent J. Toro and T/5 John Victor;

(Continued on Page 16)



MDETS NEWS

(Continued from Page 15)

Student Instructors: Walter J. Worrell, Burton H. Edkins, Robert H. Snyder, Frank B. Elston, Randall C. Guthrie, Wallace C. Seibert, LeRoy Davis, Jr., Henry B. Davis, Harmon O. Tidd, Clifford T. Fair, Joseph H. Judd, Jr., Fred J. Theemling, William E. Burmeister, Angelo P. DePasquale, Robert A. Mackin and Frank Wheeler.

ACTIVITIES

Plans have been completed, and the rehearsals are under way for the next graduation show to be presented about August 8. The show will be a part of the exercises honoring the graduating class, and is sponsored by the school's special services office. This production is to give a few more or less valuable hints to the men, as to what MIGHT happen to them when they again return to civilian life. What will the old office force be like? Will your old First Sergeant be working as your subordinate? Will there be a detail roster posted in your home each Monday morning? What will married life be like if your wife was a Lieutenant? Many possible answers to questions like these will be given in "When the War Is Over"

PERSONALITIES

Strange things happen in the army. Cooks become truck drivers, truck drivers learn to cook. Richard Holtzclaw, who was a baritone with the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and the San Carlos Opera Company, is now learning to be a surgical technician in our school.

* * *

John Karpeles, of the X-Ray section, spends very little time in the USO's. He directed one for over two years.

* * *

Congratulations are in order for T/4 John Baeyens. His family roster increased from three to four last week.

* * *

* Joe Teahan has decided to leave the broncos to the Texans. He says that hosses, trees, and wine do not mix.

* * *

Chaplain Deale had lots of troubles while Captain "Casanova" Kelly was on leave. He just couldn't take care of all of the "business affairs" of the worthy Irish dentist. Chaplain, your hair is not red enough.

* * *

That G.I. can with wheels that you see in the parking lot is Captain Unovitz's "Clementine."

* * *

Congratulations to "FIRST" Lieutenant



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

In case you readers didn't believe that one of our students really had his breakfast in bed, here is photographic proof. He's Leslie Todd, of the Dental Section, and serving him is S/Sgt. Frank Naiman, of the school mess staff. Pvt. Todd won the amateur contest, "Breakfast in Bed," by giving an excellent performance on his piano-accordion. As you can see, he is enjoying his reward to the utmost.

William Taylor, who was recently initiated into the "Society of Dish Dodgers."

* * *

When Captain Robert Succop, of the school dental clinic, came back from Pittsburgh, his hair was three shades darker. Must be that smoke.

* * *

More congratulations are extended to Sgts. Bleakney and Linder, two more proud new fathers in the school.

* * *

Elmer Skinner, who recently became a zebra, says he can now afford to take unto himself a wife, but those that he wants, he can't get—and those he can get . . . (Sorry—! Censored). Uh oh! Guess that puts us on K.P. for the weekend.

* * *

T/5 Carlton tells us that he was recently promoted to Entomologist, First Class.

* * *

We're glad to have Sgt. "Willie" Hudson back with us. We hear that he, too, recently typed a new name on his family roster.

* * *

Did everyone see that big picture of T/4 Milo Swanson and his family in the Sunday Light?



NEWS from the Army Nurse Corps



First Cadet Nurses Arrive at BGH

The long awaited Cadet Nurses arrived for training at Brooke General on August 1st, to brighten the halls of the hospital with their attractive blue-gray uniforms; the double maltese cross on their shoulder straps denoting their status as Cadets.

With First Lieutenant Mary E. Hendrixson, ANC of Brooke General Hospital in charge, assisted by First Lieutenant Nina Basham and Second Lieutenant Zola Cook, ANC, Cadets will round out their nurses' training after which they will be eligible for nursing work either in the service or in civilian life. At present they are under the jurisdiction of the United States Public Health Service but many of the Army Nurse Corps regulations will apply to them while they are receiving their training at Brooke. The Cadets will be quartered on the post and eat in the nurses' mess. Cadets however, will have civilian status and do not give or receive military salutes.

Cadet Nurses are divided into two groups—Junior and Senior. Cadets at Brooke incorporate the senior group which means they have already received two and one-half years of formal classwork in their own schools. When Cadets join the Corps they promise to continue essential nursing for the duration. Lt. Hendrixson states that several of the group have already declared their intention of joining the Army Nurse Corps at the completion of training at Brooke.

In addition to practical work in the Surgical, Medical and Neuropsychiatric sections as part of their training, the Cadets will receive a minimum of two clinical hours a week instruction in various subjects. Classrooms and reading rooms with an excellent professional library have been established for the Cadets in the Nurses' quarters.

Cadets taking the special training at Brooke will also receive the regular ANC two-weeks Basic Training program before going on duty in the hospital in order that they will be well acquainted with military customs and courtesies. First Lieutenant Margaret E. Schmidt will have charge of the Basic Training for the Cadets in which they will learn the meaning of "hut, two, three, four."



Lt. Hendrixson explained the present plan for Cadet Training includes the replacement of Cadets as each group completes its training. Cadets are assigned to Brooke General Hospital from training schools of the Eighth Service Command, the first arrivals coming from New Orleans and Dallas. The one other Army Hospital in the Eighth Service Command to receive Cadets for training is McCloskey General Hospital at Temple, Texas.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE ANC

By 1st Lt. Mary E. Hansen and
1st Lt. Margaret Huth

HONORED AT DINNER

Lt. Carolyn Bennett and Captain Elsie Moyer accompanied by Miss Gilerist had dinner with the ANC one evening last week. Lt. Bennett and Capt. Moyer were previously on duty at this hospital and are now making plans for their future homes, having retired after many years of fine service.

Miss Gilerist is an English Nurse. At

(Continued on Page 18)

ANC NEWS

(Continued from Page 17)

the time of the outbreak of the war, she was nursing an American woman in France. Miss Gilcrest brought her patient to the United States and is now awaiting an opportunity to return to England.

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN!

The past few weeks have seen the departure from this station of Lts. Jamie Palm, F. Zinkawich and Lt. Gertrude Braun. Their new station is Camp Livingston, La. Lts. Robinson, Robertson, Pitman and Patton who recently joined us from the Air Corps have all departed to join the 14th Field Hospital Group, at Camp Bowie, Texas. The dream of their lives is about to be accomplished: AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO OVERSEAS at some future period and as far as they are concerned the sooner, the better.

HMMM . . .

Margaret Sháughnessy must have been homesick—a flying visit was conferred upon us and made us feel pretty good to be missed. Wondering??

* * *

"WHISTLE WHILE YOU WORK. . ."

So you fellers think you can whistle, huh; just join the drill class and hear that old tuneful cadence!

MELON TIME AT REID HALL

We expect to see trailing vines on the second floor of Reid Hall any day now. The amount of watermelon consumed is amazing—we are glad to see that even dignified Lts. can revert to childish pleasures. (How far can YOU spit a watermelon seed?)

FLASH!!

We have just found out Laura Little has received a medal—the reason is a bit hazy.

AND . . .

. . . betcha ya didn't know we have a celebrity in our midst—E. Sullivan, the original "Stick-'em" gal—but definitely!

SERMON FOR THE DAY . . .

For some time we have noticed that many of us neglect to remember that retreat is still held in the evenings. It is easy to miss the sound of the cannon fire, we'll

(More ANC News on Page 19)

ANC PERSONALITY



Captain Keziah Hibbard

One of Brooke General Hospital's beloved nurses is Captain Keziah Hibbard. She is also one of Lieutenant Colonel Harding's efficient assistants.

Miss Hibbard entered the Army Nurse Corps on December 11, 1923 at the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado. Her tour of duty there was for six years.

From Fitzsimmons, Miss Hibbard was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. "It was certainly a contrast from the nice climate in Denver," Miss Hibbard remarked. She remained at Jefferson Barracks for three years before going to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas. "At that time they were building that beautiful new hospital and Nurses' Quarters and I was privileged to serve at the Army and Navy Hospital for six years," she stated.

Her next tour of duty was Brooke General Hospital, arriving here in November of 1938 and remaining here since. Miss Hibbard completed twenty years of service on December 11, 1943. "My years in the service," stated Miss Hibbard, "have all been happy ones and it has been my privilege to meet many interesting people and to have made many friends during those years. My recent promotion to Captain makes me very proud and happy."

Miss Hibbard's "likes" include movies, music and homekeeping and when asked what her hobby might be, she stated, "My job—looking after the girls in the service."



★

Left, Mrs. Dorothy W. Bateman, Red Cross Motor Corps Worker has just assisted Private Boyd Amburgey of Dayton, Ohio, into the Red Cross Station Wagon, for a trip to the Main P. X. where he will probably shop for comfort needs for himself or find something he can send home to "Mom."



RED CROSS NEWS

(Continued from Page 11)

THE GRAY LADIES

... also volunteer Red Cross Workers, wear a gray uniform with white collar and cuffs and usually a gray veil. Gray ladies work in the wards, in the recreation halls and serve coffee and donuts to patients of BGH during the "coffee hour" at 10 a.m. daily.

MOTOR CORPS WORKERS

... are also volunteers. Their uniform is blue with green epaulets and their hat is also blue. Innumerable errands on the post or uptown are among the duties of the Motor Corps Workers.

YOUR GRAY LADY SAYS . . .

By Ruth King Haile, Chairman Red Cross Gray Ladies . . .

—that she is here to provide assistance to patients of the various wards of the hospital. Your slightest wish shall be her greatest desire to fulfill . . .

—that she has threads of all colors of the rainbow so that she can sew on your chevrons or add your organization insignias and a missing button to your uniform . . . She'll take care of your mending too, so bring it to the Gray Lady at the Information Desk, Red Cross Building, for that "professionally-done" look . . .

—that she gets up bright and early to start the coffee brewing for your cup at the "coffee hour" (10:00 a.m.) . . .

—that she likes nothing better than to wrap up your rugs and other handicraft articles and she'll even take care of mailing them home for you too . . .

—that she is here to do your professional shopping. You needn't hesitate to ask her

to take care of this trying ordeal . . . So-o-o-o! Remember fellows, it's the Gray Ladies' pleasure to do things for you. Think up something soon, won't you?

ANC NEWS

(Continued from Page 18)

admit. But, if we are on the post a few minutes before five-forty-five, let's remember retreat. It's more than embarrassing to see one waiting for the bus, going to and from the hospital or quarters and never glancing toward the flag while everyone else is standing at attention. So let's be more military in the future, please!

ORCHIDS ARE DUE . . .

We have honors to extend this week and every week to Lieutenants Conlen; Russell, Simons, and Caraway for the excellent care and marvelous bit of work they have done in the Children's Clinic at Annex III. Children, (in my opinion), are difficult when well, let alone when they are ill—so, we toss a bouquet and crown them a personification of patience!

HOME AGAIN!

The arduous duties of the roving reporters was evidently too much for them as both Lts. Hansen and Huth spent a few days in Ward 12.

TRUE! TRUE!

Spinster Huth quipped a verse for y'all. (After a Certain Date) QUOTE: "Women's faults are many, Men have only two; Everything they say—And everything they do." UNQUOTE!

B'bye now, see you in the next publication!

... Occupational Therapy News ...

EARLY OR LATE—WHICH?

... that's the question that puzzled the instructors in O. T. Shop No. 3 after Pvt. John McGrevy labored feverishly for a week carving and printing his Christmas cards; then mailed them out during the month of May!

* * *

Pvt. James B. Smith, due to the shortage of razor blades, proceeded to make one with an eighteen inch blade in Shop No. 3 the other day. When it was completed, Smith had the shop to himself.

* * *

O. T. Shop No. 3 also laid claim to the longest name on record (as far as they know) when "Howard Wesley Benjamin Franklin Lee" arrived at this shop to print some stationery.

* * *

Surprise attacks are not confined to the battle front. The Russians may take their generals, but Friday night a handful of buck-privates re-enforced by civilians in persons of the O. T. staff stealthily drove up in an Army truck and took one of our local Captains without firing a shot. The scene of action was 209 Eleanor Street, the occasion being the Birthday of Captain Haight. It was a grand surprise with refreshments later enjoyed at Christie's. Mrs. Haight and Barbara were welcome re-enforcements. Long last the temporary assignment to Brooke of Miss Jane Myers, O. T. Consultant for the Eighth Service Command.

* * *

Sgt. Van Dover, U. S. A. A. C. patient in Annex No. 2 now returned to duty, holds the all time record on number of projects completed, thirty-four, all excellent pieces of workmanship. The Sgt. did not require much attention, but Medical Supply was kept busy trucking in material to keep him working. It is rumored that several of the nurses in Annex No. 2 have lasting remembrances of "Van."

O. T. HAS ITS TROUBLES

One patient had trouble discovering that a wood band saw wouldn't cut brass 75 M. M. shell cases; later he gave the instructor high blood pressure on the power jointer, broke two tool rests on the wood lathe and was transferred to Annex No. 4

before he had completed his project. "Oh my" and in all this hot weather!

* * *

If certain parties don't get it straight that Sagstetter is the name not "Sadsack" there might be trouble?

NEW PATIENTS AT BROOKE

... you are most cordially invited to visit the three Occupational Shops here at the hospital ... to take a look around and see what other patients of Brooke are doing in their spare time. You are also invited to make use of these shops; to find enjoyment in creating practical articles and learning arts and skills while you are convalescing.

THE ARTS AND SKILLS PROGRAM

... teaches caricatures, portrait studies, illustrations and commercial art under the direction of skilled teachers. And even if you are a bed patient you can learn. Consult the Gray Ladies on your ward, or your Ward Officer. Rugs, bracelets, pins, and other articles can be easily made while you are convalescing in bed.

THERE ARE THREE OCCUPATIONAL SHOPS

... Shop No. 1, is located in Annex I. Take the elevator to the third floor and walk up one flight of steps. Shop No. 2 is located in Annex II, opposite the P. X. located in that building. Take hospital bus from main hospital. Shop No. 3 is located in the West wing of the Old Hospital. If you wish to visit this shop, a pass from your Charge Nurse allows you to take the hospital bus. (Bus schedule may be obtained from any of the Information Offices).

MATERIALS PROVIDED FREE

The best part about Occupational Therapy at Brooke General Hospital is the fact that materials for making articles from plastic, wood, leather, as well as materials for rug-making are furnished free. When the project is completed, the property becomes yours to send home if you wish.

★ ★ Reconditioning at Brooke ★ ★



When a patient has completed his convalescent period, he is then sent to the Reconditioning Unit. The first thing he does is go before the Screening Board. Here Sergeant Duward Proctor is being interviewed by Major Robert T. Wilkinson, in charge of the Reconditioning Program, Captain William J. Deragisch, and Lieutenant Werner Segall. Sergeant Kleinman, clerk, takes notes on the soldier's disposition based on the convalescent's chart (former case history).

One of the most important questions uppermost in every mind today is: "What are we doing for the rehabilitation of our soldiers?"

Many members of our armed forces have already returned desperately wounded or injured in the line of duty—for no War for Freedom has ever yet been fought without severe casualties. Some of the men have contracted malaria and other fevers; many men have come back sick in mind.

Because it is their right and privilege, the chief concern of the War Department and the Medical Corps is to GET THESE MEN WELL AGAIN. It is not enough that the finest surgeons and doctors and skilled nurses attend them to promote healing. There is the vital need of restoring

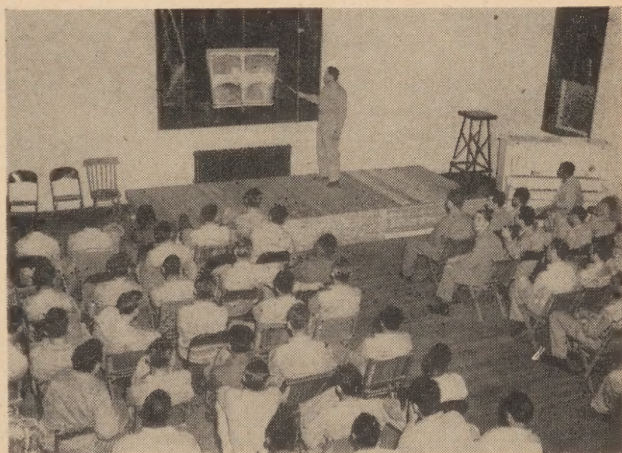
physical health and full vigor to these men, to foster the mental toughness so essential not only for further effective duty, but to aid those who can't go back, to take their place with self-assurance in civil life.

Reconditioning as set up at Brooke General Hospital consists of a program of graded exercises, games, drill, indoctrination and entertainment, to the end that physical and emotional reconditioning of the disabled soldier may be rapid and complete. Medical supervision of each individual is essential at all times to prevent harmful overdoing and to encourage advancement. Further, strict military discipline is essential. A desire is created in the soldier to get well and to expect further

(Continued on Page 22)

Orientation classes as part of the Reconditioning Program are an important part of Reconditioning. Such a class is seen conducted in the photograph at right by Private Floyd Wright. The Orientation Course is under the direction of Lieutenant Archie Fabian. Training films are used as part of this Orientation Course.

The service man of today is reconditioned for full or limited service. If injuries, wounds or other reasons prevent his going back to duty, he is then discharged.



Soldier Voting Under Army Plan Explained

Because questions will arise as to the subject of Soldier Voting, an explanation as to the procedure is hereby outlined:

The Federal Voting Law (Public Law 277, 78th Congress, Bulletin 5, War Department, 199) DOES NOT FORCE ANYONE TO VOTE IF HE DOES NOT WANT TO, however, the Army has set up a program for assisting those who desire to vote on the correct procedure.

Official Government Postcards WD, AGO-560, have been prepared which will serve as applications for State Absentee Ballots and these will be offered to every person in uniform here at the hospital during the last week in August.

Special posters have been prepared by the Army explaining the voting requirements in EACH OF THE 48 STATES. These posters will be placed in all barracks, in the offices of the Registrar, Post Personnel and Trust Fund and in the Post Exchanges, so that those in uniform may familiarize themselves with regulations in his own home state.

After the soldier has filled out the application Postcard, and has had it signed by one of the voting officers attesting to the signature of the service man, provisions have been made by the Government for it to be sent by FREE AIR MAIL.

You may mail the completed application card after consulting the chart on Poster 2 posted in the locations mentioned above. On it you will see the date your home state first begins to send out the Absentee Ballot. Hold your card until the time that when mailed, it arrives at or shortly after that date. Do not mail before, because if your address is changed in the meantime, due to transfer or other reason, there will incur a delay in receiving the State Absentee Ballot.

Send only one application card forward to your State Secretary. It will be the State Secretary's responsibility to qualify you as a voter. (When your ballot is received later, a careful check will be made in order that there will be no possibility of more than one vote by you being cast.)

In answer, the service man or woman will receive—if his application has been approved—the OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT, from his home state.

When the absentee Ballot is received, Here again the Voting Officer must sign the Absentee Ballot attesting to the signature of the voter. You are allowed to send it by FREE AIR MAIL.

If in doubt about the procedure outlined above, consult Major Cyrus S. Myers, Soldier Voting Officer (Post Personnel Office) or any of the following Unit Voting Of-

ficers: Captain John H. Benedict, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School; Second Lieutenant Edgar A. Rogers, (Old Hospital); Second Lieutenant Ellison S. Kaufman, (New Hospital); Second Lieutenant August W. Schara, Annex I and II; Captain Buel K. Fox, Annex III; Second Lieutenant Leo S. Garcia, Annex IV; and Second Lieutenant Clarence N. Lawson, Detachment Medical Department. Voting officers can NOT tell the service man who to vote for, they are only appointed to aid the service man as to how to fill out their application cards.

RECONDITIONING AT BROOKE

(Continued on Page 21)

er service. When it does become necessary to discharge a disabled man from the service, he is first indoctrinated with the concept that he can still find work essential to the war effort. Should vocational rehabilitation be required, the Reconditioning Program at Brooke aids the soldier to understand how he may secure it and what it may offer him.

Educational activities for these men consist of one or two hours daily military instruction or general education in free discussion of current events. Training films, visual aids, slides, posters and charts are used to stimulate interest. Trips to various points of interest, military and cultural are welcome breaks in routine.

Entertainment such as movies, special service shows, informal parties, group singing in the wards and dances are held for diversion in the evenings.

In a later edition of the Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, more information on how the Reconditioning Program at Brooke is aiding the returned soldier to fit himself for further duty or for return to civilian life, will be submitted.

NEW LOCATION OF SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICE

The Special Service Office has moved to Annex I, 2nd floor, room 213, telephone 3041.

Many new courses have been added to those already offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute; there is a course especially presented that will benefit you. Consult your ward officer or drop in to see your Special Service Officer and let him show you how you can spend a few hours a week learning something for your own good. It's the smart fellow who is using his idle time to continue his education.

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 6)

ism when Germany's war effort failed and the Reich was threatened. Nothing but strife and suspicion lie ahead, and this poison will wreck Germany's armed forces as effectively as Allied blows. Confidence has been lost—never to be restored. German military power is rapidly deteriorating. Nazi power soon will be crushed in civil war—the German army later will surrender."

From Nazi utterances came the most reliable information as to the magnitude of the revolution that broke out against Hitler. Colonel General Guderian, Hitler's new chief of the army, broadcast that some of the leaders of the coup d'etat were officers on active duty, who had since been purged. Goering disclosed the magnitude of the unrest when he charged that "these criminals try now as a new Reich government, or as usurpers and by wrong orders, to confuse the army."

The situation was complicated when Hitler shouted over the air: "I order that no military authority, no leadership of any unit, no soldier in the field is to obey any order from these usurpers."

The most convincing news to come out of Germany that revolution existed was from Hitler's own lips. In his talk to the nation he said that every leader of troops and every soldier was duty bound to arrest an usurper issuing orders, or to kill him instantly if he offered resistance.

Fear and jealousy have taken over, and no army can fight under such conditions.

ORGANIZATION INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Secretary of State Hull announced on July 17 that sometime in August, representatives of the four governments that signed the declaration of Moscow last November, would meet in Washington for exchange of views on the subject of an international security organization. The significance of the statement was that the four Allied governments, in anticipation of the war's termination, intend to be prepared through the adoption of tentative plans under conditions agreed upon in Moscow.

Nine months have passed since the October meeting of the three foreign secretaries, Hull of the United States, Eden of Great Britain and Molotov of Russia, who reached conclusions and set up plans so sound that nothing but praise has been accorded their work. The three Allied and consulting nations not only pledged their combined efforts for the prosecution of the war, but they agreed to continue their

organization for the maintenance of a secured peace.

The coming conference will be the first for the discussion of plans involved in setting up some kind of an international security organization.

PARATROOPERS

There is a fascination about the work of a paratrooper that sets him apart from all other combat troops. An outstanding characteristic of his fighting is the suddenness with which he shifts from swinging safety in the air to stealthy, hazardous combat on the ground.

Inside the metal skins of hundreds of C-47s, soot-faced paratroopers knelt in silent prayer before midnight of June 5. Once in the air they awaited the blinking of the red, then the green light by the open door of their transport plane.

That night three airborne divisions, the American 82d and 101st and the British 6th, winged their way on the great invasion adventure. About 20,000 men were involved, one-third of whom would leap and be the first to touch the soil of France. The first group of paratroopers tumbled into the darkness at sixteen minutes past midnight. The sky-train was nine planes wide, with the planes so spaced that the train was 200 miles long.

As fast as the paratroopers hit the ground they went into action. Then gliders came spiralling down, carrying troops, land mines, artillery and jeeps. Giant gliders disgorged tanks.

Glider teams were told to land directly on top of gun positions, silence the gun crews, then get away before Allied bombers came over to destroy the guns.

One Glider landed on a roof of a house and its combat team promptly captured a village.

* * *

"SPECIALS"

The Special Service Office has been able to book the following Smash-Hit shows for the month of August, which will be presented in the auditorium of the Red Cross Building.

"Say When"	August 15th
"Smoke Rings"	August 25th and 26th
"Showing Off"	August 29th

Get these down in your little black book, fellas, they promise to be tops in entertainment and have been acclaimed the best shows thus far presented, PRETTY GIRLS ... SWELL MUSIC ... COMEDY ... Etc., Etc., Etc.

"G. I. SONG"

This is a song, of a G.I. Muse,
Lumbering along in his G.I. shoes
Sung to a sort of a G.I. Tune,
Under a G.I. African moon.

Gee, I'm loaded with G.I. clothes,
Gee, I'm tired of G.I. hose.
Gee how I'm sick of G.I. issue.
And, Oh, my darling, Gee I miss you.

Gee, I long for a G.I. pass,
Far from the Dusty G.I. grass
Gee, I'm tired of G.I. whirls,
With the usual crop of G.I. girls.

Gee, I adore you, darling mine.
(Gee, I'm tired of this G.I. rhyme)
But, Gee I'm happy, and I'll tell you why—
Ours is a love that isn't G.I.

That's what Sgt. Jerry A. Tuma writes home
from Camp Mackall in North Carolina (reprinted
from the Dallas Morning News).

THE BLOOD BANK NEEDS DONORS

Make an appointment at the BLOOD
BANK NOW! One pint of your blood can
save a life! Phone Mrs. Zander at 3050 . . .
Transportation from Main Building of New
Hospital every Friday at 12:30 p. m.

NOTICE

Remember, those between 18 and 21 do-
nating blood must have written permission
from a parent or guardian unless married
or in the Armed Forces. Blanks may be
obtained in Mrs. Zander's office, Civilian
Personnel, Annex III. Donors are now al-
lowed to eat two hours before going to the
blood bank.

Have You Given BLOOD to the Red Cross Bank?



The following names make the
"Honor Roll" this time:

Lt. Marian Ehler, 13 times
Bonnie L. Forrest, 6 times
William O. Wurtz, W.O. (j.g.) 6 times
Constance Alexander, 5 times
Margaret Dickerson, 4 times
Celia Lazarain, 4 times
Emma Vidal, 4 times

The following have given blood at
the Blood Bank three times: Bette
Ann Guin, Virginia McGee, Maurilda
McGrew, Katherine Ward and Ida T.
Bailey.

If you know someone who would make a good recruit for the WAC
fill out the form below and mail to the Office of the Commanding
General, Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

SUGGESTED NAMES FOR W.A.C.

NAME
Address
Town and State
Age Race Married Single
NAME
Address
Town and State
Age Race Married Single